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[No. 3.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

JANUARY, 1864.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January 19, 1864.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock, M., in the rooms of the Society, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 4½ street.

The President of the Society, Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE, called the Board to order; and the Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., offered prayer.

The Board, in compliance with the seventh article of the By-Laws, proceeded to the selection of a Secretary, and on motion of Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM COPPINGER was re-appointed.

The President appointed Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Rev. F.

Butler, and William V. Pettit, Esq., a Committee on Credentials; who subsequently reported the subjoined named Delegates for the present year :

Delegates for 1864.

Maine.—Rev. Franklin Butler, Hiram O. Alden, Esq.*

New Hampshire.—Hon. Onslow Stearns.

Vermont.—George W. Scott, Esq., Rev. J. K. Converse.*

Massachusetts.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Joseph S. Ropes, Esq.

Connecticut.—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. Ebenezer Flower,* Gen. E. A. Elliot, George E. Elliot, Esq., W. W. Wakeman, Esq.,* S. S. Ward, Esq.*

New York.—Hon. D. S. Gregory.

New Jersey.—Dr. L. A. Smith.*

Pennsylvania.—William V. Pettit, Esq., William Coppinger.

Life Directors.

Rev. John B. Pinney, Rev. William McLain, D. D., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., James Hall, M. D., Rev. R. R. Gurley, John P. Crozer, Esq., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.

Executive Committee.

Dr. H. Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion of Rev. J. B. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Society read the Minutes of the last meeting of the Board of Directors.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley, as Corresponding Secretary, presented and read the Annual Report of the Society.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and that so much as related to Finances, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Rev. W. McLain, D. D., as Financial Secretary of the So-

* Not present.

ciety, presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee of the Society.

On motion of the Financial Secretary, it was

Resolved, That the topics embraced in the statement of the Executive Committee be referred, as follows :

SUBJECT.	COMMITTEE.
U. S. Government and Colonization.....	Foreign Relations.
Expeditions to Liberia	} Emigration.
Offer to the African Civilization Society....	
Colonization Building.....	} .. Finance.
Stocks, Bonds, &c.....	
Land in Illinois.....	
Will Cases.....	
Legacies	
Treasurer's Report.....	} Accounts.
General Accounts.....	
Report and Account of Dr. Hall, as Agent of ship Mary Caroline Stevens.....	

The following are the Standing Committees, as appointed by the President :

<i>Foreign Relations</i>	{ Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Gen. E. A. Elliot, Dr. James Hall.
<i>Finance</i>	{ Hon. D. S. Gregory, Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., W. W. Wakeman, Esq.
<i>Auxiliary Societies</i>	{ John P. Crozer, Esq., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.
<i>Agencies</i>	{ Hon. G. Washington Warren, Hon. S. H. Huntington, Onslow Stearns, Esq.
<i>Accounts</i>	{ Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., Rev. John B. Pinney, George E. Elliot, Esq.
<i>Emigration</i>	{ William V. Pettit, Esq., George W. Scott, Esq., Rev. Franklin Butler.

Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., from the special Committee appointed at the last session of the Board, in relation to the call of the Liberia Government for certain accounts of the Society's Agents in Liberia, presented and read a report, which, on motion, was accepted, and the accompanying resolutions were laid over for further consideration.

The following, on motion of Rev. J. B. Pinney, was unanimously adopted, viz :

Whereas; Questions as to the North-west boundary of Liberia have been raised on the part of some foreign Governments, and the future peace and strength of the Republic are deeply concerned in the settlement of these questions; and *Whereas,* this Society, having raised a fund of over thirty thousand dollars, to purchase for Liberia the native title to the coast as far North-west as Shebar, cannot but feel an earnest desire to have the just claim, thus fairly purchased, secured for the Republic; therefore,

Resolved, That this subject be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations for consideration and report at this session of the Board.

Rev. Franklin Butler, Agent of the Society for several of the New England States, presented and read his report of Agency labors during the year; which was referred to the Committee on Agencies :

To the Board of Directors of the Am. Col. Society :

The receipts from my district (exclusive of \$400 donated to Professor M. H. Freeman) are about \$3,000, (three thousand dollars,) a portion of which is from legacies—a small sum, in view of the magnitude and importance of our cause, yet larger than we feared at the beginning of the year—large enough to show that a deep and abiding interest pervades the mind of some good people, and that our labor is not “in vain in the Lord.”

The donations have come chiefly in small sums, by private solicitation. Opposition to our work has nearly ceased. The conviction that some good has been accomplished is almost universal, yet, by reason of a want of knowledge of our legitimate sphere and object, and of the temporary prominence of some works of charity and humanity peculiar to the times, the public interest in Liberian Colonization has not been so lively as we could wish. Sufficient interest, however, exists to secure cordial reception of the messenger of this Society by many, if not most, clergymen and benevolent people. A greater number of emigrants appealing for aid, and clearer views of the magnitude and importance of our work in Africa, would doubtless touch more forcibly the springs of benevolence.

Besides the occasional labors of the excellent secretary of the Vermont Auxiliary, (Rev. J. K. Converse,) I have been assisted for a short time by Martin H. Freeman, Professor elect in Liberia College. His addresses were listened to with profound interest, and they will no doubt result in good.

Of my own labors, I may say, I have done what I could—preaching on the Sabbath—soliciting during the week—in person, by correspondence and communications through the press—aiming to sow good seed that will not fail of the fruitful harvest.

Each State Society in my field is in good working order, managed by men in lively sympathy with the spirit and object of the founders of our enterprise. It remains for us now to pursue steadily the path marked for us by the wise men of 1816, in the faith of him who said he knew “that the scheme is from God.”

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN BUTLER,

Agent for Northern N. E.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1864.

Hon. S. H. Huntington presented and read several resolutions, which were, on motion, referred to the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Washington City, January 20th, 1864.

The Board met this morning, at the Society's rooms, pursuant to adjournment; President Latrobe in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. Tracy, D. D.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

On motion of Rev. J. Tracy, D. D., it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Tracy, Maclean, and Gregory were appointed.

The report of Dr. James Hall, as Agent of the ship Mary Caroline Stevens, was submitted and read; and on motion, was referred to the Committee on Accounts, as follows:

To the President and Board of Directors

of the American Colonization Society, in session:

GENTLEMEN: It becomes my duty to lay before you a statement of the operations of the ship M. C. Stevens the past year, together with my accounts as your Agent of her disbursements and earnings during that period. From the knowledge you all have of the extremely limited operations of the Society, you are doubtless prepared to anticipate no very favorable report, and I am forced to say you will not be disappointed. It is the more painful to make up this report and the accompanying accounts, as it follows the one submitted to you at our last Annual Meeting, covering eighteen months' service of the ship, out of her regular business, made with a hope of realizing a profit, in which we were disappointed.

It will be recollected that the summing up of the freighting operations referred to, showed a loss of some five hundred dollars as the accounts stood, but that there was really a gain, as the ship was put in the best possible condition for future service, at St. Thomas, her last port of discharge, rendering very little outlay necessary the past year. But a fact transpired soon after closing my last report, which shows that the voyage resulted not only in the improved condition of the ship, but in an actual gain, by the excess of her earnings over her expenditures.

During the summer of 1862, when it was probable that the ship would be in port in season for the fall expedition, it was determined

by the Executive Committee and the various Agents of the Society that she should resume her regular trips, however slight the prospect of emigrants and freight. Every effort was made by your Agent to secure the latter, and by the several Agents of the Society the former; but partial success crowned the efforts of all, and the ship left port with less than one-sixth of her complement of emigrants, and about one-third freighted, in lumber, shipped by the Society, which was disposed of at a very low figure. Yet with all this, the accounts herewith submitted of the actual outlays and earnings of the voyage show a slight gain.

As the time approached for the return of the ship in the spring of '63, your Agent found it very difficult to advise as to her making another voyage, and the Executive Committee were slow to come to a conclusion, and had they known the actual number of emigrants that would ultimately go, no doubt but they would have decided against the voyage. There was some hope, and a strong one, in the minds of some Agents of the Society, that a ship-load of Contrabands might be obtained. It is sufficient to say that the voyage was decided upon immediately on the arrival of the ship. As the time approached, the emigrants fell off, and a less amount of freight was offered than any preceding voyage. The voyage would now have been given up, but your Agent had contracted with the American Missionary Association to take four missionaries to Sierra Leone, and could not with propriety fail to fulfill this contract. Under these circumstances, he strongly urged the Executive Committee to make a shipment of merchandise, not only to derive the advantage of freight for the ship, but with the hope of realizing a profit thereby, to make up for losses otherwise inevitable. After much deliberation, the measure, with some modifications, was decided upon, and the Agent purchased and shipped an invoice, which with cost and charges amounted to some \$14,000—a copy of which, together with much correspondence concerning it, may be seen in the ship's letter-book now before you.

It will be recollected that instructions were given the Master of the ship at the last preceding voyage, commenced in November, '62, to call at the Cape Verdes, and procure donkeys, for agricultural purposes. This object was frustrated by a most trivial cause—want of a bill of health—without which the Master was not allowed to communicate with the shore. The present was thought a most propitious time for executing an object so desirable, and one which had been urged upon the Society for many years. It was hoped, too, that much of the cargo shipped by the Society might be advantageously disposed of at these Islands. Every arrangement was made to execute this object; a bill of health was procured, proper papers obtained from the Portuguese Consul, hay, oats, corn and water were put on board for the animals, and full and explicit instructions given to the Master in regard to the entire voyage, not only as Master of a packet ship, but as a merchant trader, till he should arrive in Li-

beria, where the cargo would be placed at the disposal of the Society's Agent, Mr. Dennis. The financial results of the voyage will be seen in the accounts laid before you. It was, as might be expected, a losing one—some 25 adult emigrants in place of 300, and little freight besides what was furnished by the Society. True, there were a respectable number of cabin passengers, but many of these at rates scarcely defraying the outlay for stores. The desideratum of obtaining donkeys was effected. Forty-three were shipped at St. Vincents, and on arrival at Monrovia, were placed in the hands of the Society's Agent, Mr. Dennis, for sale, and most of them were disposed of ere the ship left.

It is impossible at this time to give the result of the shipment, as some few articles were left in the hands of the Agent unsold, and the greater part of the return cargo, or proceeds of sales made on the coast, are yet on hand, but are in good demand, and sales of all will no doubt speedily be closed. The conclusion may be warranted that no loss will be sustained, and possibly, some little profit realized. The Captain found the market glutted with articles of all American products at the Island and at Sierra Leone, and all merchandise disposed of at the latter, near half the cargo was at cost, a part only covering freight. This, in connection with the fact that he was obliged to return to Sierra Leone for produce in payment, materially increased the expenses of the voyage. The voyage was, of necessity, from causes adverted to, an uncommonly long one, consequently the ship did not arrive in port in season for her autumnal trip, had it been thought advisable to have made one. The causes which rendered the expediency of voyage I, so doubtful, induced the Executive Committee to decide upon laying the ship up until sufficient inducements were offered to warrant another voyage.

I regret to say that the past year's service has pretty much used up the sails and rigging of the ship, and their renewal at present prices must require a heavy outlay. The question of charter for a short voyage has been mooted, but nothing offers that would promise anything but loss, even were the ship constructed for a freighter; and I see nothing better in the present state of things than to keep her at the wharf at the lowest possible rate of expenditure.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES HALL, *Agent.*

The proceedings of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, at a meeting held Sept. 14, 1863, and published, as required, in the African Repository for October last, giving notice of proposed amendments to the 5th and 9th articles of the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, were read, and the Board passed to their consideration.

On the question being raised, the President decided that amend-

ments to the Constitution must be confined to the several articles named in the notice; and that amendments to other articles of the Constitution would not be in order.

Mr. Gregory proposed two amendments to the 5th article of the Constitution; when, on motion of Mr. Warren, it was

Resolved, That the several amendments proposed be referred to a special Committee. Messrs. Warren, Tracy, and Gregory were appointed.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Committee just appointed be enlarged by the addition of Messrs. Pinney and Pettit.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Adjourned.

THURSDAY MORNING, *January 21, 1864.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment; President Latrobe in the chair. The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Franklin Butler.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That so much of the Annual Report of the Society as relates to Liberia College, at Monrovia, be referred to a special Committee. Messrs. Tracy, Gurley, and Ropes were appointed.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported, with amendments, the resolutions offered by Hon. S. H. Huntington and referred to them, and recommended their passage by the Board. Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted, and the resolutions adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be and hereby is instructed to address a letter, without delay, to the President of the Republic of Liberia, requesting him to furnish this Board, from the information which may be in the possession of the Liberia Government, a concise statement for the last or current fiscal year of Liberia, of the number of acres of land in the Republic under cultivation, and increase of the same during the year; of the kind, quality, and value of agricultural and manufacturing products of the Republic; of the amount and value of the annual exports and imports, specifying the quality and kind of the different articles constituting the exports and imports; the present population of the Republic, distinguishing between emigrants and their descendants, and natives; the number of schools and churches, the numbers and members of each and the addition to each during the year; and any other statistical information tending to show the progress of the people in wealth and civilization; and to forward the same to the

Secretary, that the whole, or an abstract thereof, may be embodied in the Annual Report.

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the President of Liberia, that the object of this Society in asking for such report is to enable it to present to the United States Government, and to the free people of color of the United States, a better knowledge of the present condition of Liberia, and thereby to obtain the influence of the Government, and the approbation of the free colored people in favor of emigration to that Republic.

Mr. Crozer, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, made a report, which was read, and on motion accepted, as follows:

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies having considered the subject submitted to them, respectfully Report:

That your Committee were much gratified to find that the Auxiliary Societies generally, if not without exception, where a collecting agency was employed, have realized an increase of receipts above those of the previous year. This is an interesting fact, inasmuch as it shows that our friends are still willing to sustain the cause by their contributions when called upon to do so; and does it not also furnish an argument in favor of the policy of *employing* suitable Agents, to some extent at least, in these "troublesome times?" We apprehend there is little danger that our treasury will ever be burdened with funds which cannot be used in promoting the legitimate objects of the Society. We think there is more reason to fear a scanty treasury when it need be full.

Your Committee would further express their deep conviction of the importance of *harmony* between the Parent Society and its branches in the prosecution of their great work. Free, mutual correspondence, with an earnest desire to secure this desirable end, would be a hopeful means to obtain it.

JOHN P. CROZER, } *Committee.*
JOHN ORCUTT. }

Mr. Ropes, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read a report; which, on motion, was accepted. Pending the consideration of the accompanying resolutions, (the first and second having been adopted,) the remaining resolution was, on motion, laid on the table for the present:

The Committee on Accounts have performed the duties assigned to them, and have found the accounts submitted to their inspection correctly kept and properly vouched. They also find that the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens* is now lying idle in port, at some expense for wharfage, care and insurance, and cannot be fitted for future service without a considerable outlay, while if sailing from New York she would be placed at a disadvantage by the competition of private enterprise, even if it were desirable (which we cannot think it is) that a benevolent Society should engage permanently in mercantile operations. In the meantime, the altered circumstances and aspects of the times have checked the current of emigration to Africa, and when it shall again set in, it is by no means certain that we can best promote it by running an emigrant packet on our own account.

The Committee therefore beg leave to report the following resolutions:

1. That the Treasurer's Accounts for the year 1863 are hereby approved.
2. That the Report and Accounts of Dr. James Hall, relating to the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, are hereby approved.

J. S. ROPES, *Chairman.*

Mr. Pettit, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, read a report; which was, on motion, accepted, and the resolution accompanying it was adopted:

The Committee on Emigration, to whom was referred that part of the Annual Report relating to this subject, respectfully Report: That they have given it the best consideration the brief period allowed them permits. It appears that but a small number have emigrated during the past year, although very active and earnest efforts were made, both by this and the Auxiliary Societies, to impress the conviction on our colored population that their best interests would be promoted by accepting our liberal proposition to convey them to the land of their fathers. We have earnestly endeavored to convince them that it would be to the interest of themselves and their posterity to become citizens of the free Republic that has been established on the shores of Africa; and that they ought to unite with and strengthen their brethren who have already gone, and who have so highly honored themselves and their race in building up a nation, the destinies of which is to be in their own hands, and where they will not be burdened by the competition or the presence of any rivals except of their own people. But while your Committee have to regret that the inducements thus held out have not been immediately accepted, they yet hope that the teaching has not been in vain. The disturbed and almost chaotic condition in which the colored population have been thrown by the extraordinary events of the past two years, has tended to confuse and embarrass them in their choice. Vague hopes of a beneficial change in their condition here, and the pressing demand for their services in various capacities, are among the causes which have diverted their attention from the greater advantages held out for their acceptance in Liberia. How long this may be the case it is impossible to foretell. But, during this state of uncertainty, we may still continue the generous offer of the Society to them, and send out the limited number that may offer, until their condition among us shall become more clear and defined. In this view, we would recommend that no effort be relaxed to present to them the benefits offered by their emigration to their own land and Government in Africa. We are the more impressed with the propriety of this course by the urgent want of increased numbers in some of the settlements of that country. Sinoe and Cape Palmas, and even Bassa, are particularly in want of an increased population, and it is highly desirable that their numbers shall be increased as early and as rapidly as possible. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Society will use its best efforts, notwithstanding all discouragement, to secure this end.

In accordance with the views thus expressed, they respectfully submit, for the adoption of the Board, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to use their best efforts to obtain and to forward the largest possible number of industrious and intelligent emigrants during the present year.

WM. V. PETTIT,	} Committee.
GEO. W. SCOTT,	
FRANKLIN BUTLER.	

Hon. Mr. Warren, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, made a report; which was read, and, on motion, accepted.

The Committee on Agencies beg leave to submit their report:

The report of only one Agent has been referred to them—that of Rev. Mr. Butler, Agent of three of the New England States. This report speaks for itself, and fairly sets forth the ground upon which Agencies have heretofore been established.

The means of this Society, whether in regard to its permanent fund, or the sums annually received on behalf of the cause of Colonization, for defraying the expenses of the Parent and Auxiliary Societies, have been derived, 1st, from liberal donations and bequests; 2d, from the fees paid by Life Directors and Life Members; and 3d, from small sums annually subscribed, or collections taken in the churches.

The influence which disposes the liberal and christian men and women of our country to furnish aid, in either of these modes, is very largely owing to the exertions made by the regularly appointed Agents, acting in co-operation with the officers of the different Societies. Agents "sow the seed," and the harvest is gathered, in part, soon after their labor has been faithfully bestowed; but the largest portion does not appear until after the lapse of many years. It is obvious, therefore, that if this influence should be wholly withdrawn, by discharging the faithful laborer, the good result would soon cease to appear.

The Committee are of opinion that the Board should employ every means in their power to keep alive in the community the interest in the cause, by unfolding the objects of the Society and the mode proposed to accomplish them, and also by securing the money, both in large and small sums, necessary to carry out these objects. And, among those means known to the Board, that of employing competent and devoted Agents should never be overlooked.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, *Chairman.*

The resolutions attached to the report of the special Committee to inquire into the grounds of the call made by the Liberia Government for certain accounts of the Society's Agents in Liberia. in connection with recaptured Africans, (submitted and accepted by the Board on Tuesday,) were taken up, and, after some slight amendments, were adopted.

The Board took a recess for the business meeting of the Society; and, after a brief period, resumed its session.

The third resolution of the Standing Committee on Accounts was then considered, amended, and adopted.

Mr. Gregory, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read a report; which, on motion, was accepted, and the resolutions were adopted.

Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred resolutions offered by Rev. Mr. Pinney, concerning claims of foreign Governments to portions of the territory of Liberia, presented and read a report; which was accepted, and the resolutions attached adopted, viz:

In reference to the subject of the North-western boundary of Liberia, the consideration of which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee would respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to collect from the minutes of this Society the different records pertaining to this sub-

ject; and to send copies of these records to the Consul-General of Liberia, in London, that he may be able, in his correspondence with the British Government, to show what sums have been expended by the American Colonization Society, in purchasing from the natives their titles to the territories now in question between the British Government and the Government of Liberia; and that he may be further able to show, that these purchases were made with the knowledge of the British Government at that time, and under the impression that the action of the Society met the approval of that Government.

2. *Resolved*, That the American Colonization Society has learned, with deep regret, that the British Government, which has hitherto shown the greatest kindness to the Government and people of Liberia, now refuses to recognize the claim of Liberia to the territories in question; and the American Colonization Society cannot but hope, that when the British Government shall be in possession of all the evidence relating to the action of this Society, and the expenses incurred by the same, that that great and powerful nation will recognize and confirm the claim of Liberia to the territories in question.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Warren,

Resolved, That we do now adjourn, to meet this evening, at 7 o'clock. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION, *January 21, 1864.*

The Board met at 7 o'clock, p. m., agreeably to adjournment; the President in the chair.

The minutes of this morning's session were read and approved.

A note was read from Dr. L. A. Smith, Newark, N. J., January 18, expressing regret at his inability to attend the present session of the Board as a Delegate from the New Jersey Society.

On motion of the Corresponding Secretary, it was

Resolved, That it has ever been the aim and purpose of this Society to conciliate the favor and obtain the countenance and aid of the National Government; and, since it is cherished as one of the deepest convictions of this Society, that the growth of Liberia and the extension of our commercial influence on the African coast, is of great importance to this nation; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to confer with the President and Members of his Cabinet, and Members of Congress, with the view of representing to them the great interest to be secured by African Colonization by the United States, and leading to the adoption, by our Government, of the wisest and best measures for the furtherance of that great cause; and that the Committee continue during the year.

Messrs. Gurley, Parker and Kerr were appointed the Committee.

Hon. Mr. Warren, Chairman of the special Committee to whom were referred proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Society, presented and read a report.

The Board proceeded to the consideration of the proposed amendments, when the 9th article was unanimously adopted, as reported, and is as follows :

9th Article. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

Pending the consideration of the reported amendments to the 5th article, it was, on motion of Rev. J. Maclean, D. D.,

Resolved, That said amendments be laid on the table.

Rev. J. Tracy, D. D., as Chairman of the special Committee on that portion of the Annual Report in reference to Liberia College, presented and read a report; which, on motion, was accepted, and the resolution attached adopted, viz :

The special Committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to Liberia College, and Education in Liberia, ask leave to report as follows :

From sources accessible to the Committee, we learn that some of the statements in the Report need to be qualified by later information. The action of the New York Colonization Society has provided all the charitable aid to students that will probably be needed for some years, so that there is now no present call for formations of scholarships. A part of this provision arises from the surplus of the income of the Fulton fund, which remains after paying the salary of the Fulton Professor.

The support of Professor Freeman is expected to be furnished by friends in Pennsylvania and Vermont, as stated in the Report.

The salaries of the President and one Professor, and of the Principal of the Preparatory Department, for the coming year, and some minor expenses, are yet to be provided for.

The funds holden by the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia have been much reduced by the erection of the College buildings, and the payment of other expenses connected with the establishment of the College, and its support hitherto. Besides a donation received January 1, 1864, of \$5,000, as a permanent fund for the establishment and support of the library, these Trustees now hold only about \$8,000 of some of the best stocks in New England, which no good financier would willingly sell; yet their income falls far short of the amount necessary to support the College, even with the aid from other sources above mentioned. The Trustees are now engaged in an effort to raise funds whose income will meet this deficiency; but they need aid while making this effort.

In this state of the affairs of the College, the question may well be raised, whether this Society may not, with propriety, now give those Trustees that "co-operation" which it promised at its annual meeting in 1850. The proceedings were as follows :

"The following paper was submitted, and referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Maclean, Phelps, and Tracy :

"The Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, in obedience to a vote of the Society, passed at its last annual meeting, have appointed a Committee to report on the formation of a Board of Trustees for a fund for Collegiate Education in Liberia. The Committee still have the subject in charge; and the prospect is, that they will be able to select a small Board of gentlemen who will consent to serve, and who will entirely command public confidence, and that some amount of funds will be given.

"The Board and its Committee are perfectly aware that it is impossible immediately to establish in Liberia an institution which would deserve the name of a College in this country; but they are fully persuaded that the work ought to be done as soon as practicable, and that the necessary preparatory measures ought not to be deferred.

"In this stage of the business, the Board requests such notice from the Parent Society as may best promote this important object.

"By order of the Executive Committee.

"JOSEPH TRACY, *Secretary*.

"The Committee to whom was referred the communication from the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, respectfully submit the following resolutions for the consideration of the Board, and recommend their adoption:

"*Resolved*, That this Board have learned with much pleasure, that the subject of establishing a College in Liberia has engaged the attention of the Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society; and, to the utmost of their ability, this Board will co-operate in so important an enterprise; yet they deem it expedient to leave this matter to be matured by their friends in Massachusetts, who have already taken it in hand.

"*Resolved*, That the legacy bequeathed by the late Mr. Stanton, of Illinois, and to be expended in promoting the cause of education in Liberia, be invested as soon as received; and that this legacy be sacredly kept as a part of a permanent fund for the endowment of a College in Liberia; provided that the provisions of the Will will admit of this being done.

"JOHN MACLEAN, *Chairman*.

"The report was accepted, and the resolutions were adopted."

These proceedings were among the encouragements which induced these "friends in Massachusetts" to proceed in this work, and incur the responsibilities which now rest upon them. There seems, therefore, to be some obligation resting on this Society, to render some of the needed aid. An appropriation of \$2,500, to be paid to the Trustees towards the support of the College for the current year, would probably enable them to meet all their liabilities without diminution of the funds now held by them. The Committee therefore propose the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the sum of \$2,500 is hereby appropriated to be paid to the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, towards the support of Liberia College for the current year.

JOSEPH TRACY, *Chairman*.

Rev. J. Tracy, D. D., as Chairman of the special Committee on nomination of officers for the ensuing year, presented and read a report; which, on motion, was accepted, and the officers named duly elected:

The Committee to nominate officers respectfully report, that they have taken the liberty, which they suppose the position of our affairs requires and justifies, to recommend a new official title. The Secretary, whose official

connection with this Society dates almost from its first organization, and has continued, with brief interruptions, to the present time, has earned exemption from the labors and responsibilities of the ordinary routine of official duties. Yet his place in the history of this Society, and in the hearts of its friends, and his knowledge of its affairs, are such as forbids the termination of his official connection with it. The Committee therefore nominate the Rev. Ralph Randolph Gurley, Honorary Secretary of this Society.

In their judgment, his salary should continue as it has been for the past year, till July next; and thenceforth he should receive an annual, quarterly or monthly payment, sufficient for his comfortable support during life. This, they think, is his due, fairly earned by his past labors; independently of any literary or other labors in behalf of the Society, which his zeal may prompt him and his strength enable him to perform. For the amount to be paid him after July next, the Committee would suggest the sum of twelve hundred dollars a year.

The Committee also nominate for

Financial Secretary and Treasurer,

REV. WILLIAM McLAIN, D. D.

Travelling Secretary.

REV. JOHN ORCUTT, D. D.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary,

WILLIAM COPPINGER, Esq.

Executive Committee,

HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D.,

JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq.,

WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.,

REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.,

HON. PETER PARKER,

HON. SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON,

HON. JOHN B. KERR.

JOSEPH TRACY, }
JOHN MACLEAN, } *Committee.*
D. S. GREGORY, }

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Hon. Mr. Gregory be requested to reduce to writing his remarks in relation to the services of the Honorary Secretary, and that the same be entered on the records.

On the consideration of the adoption of the report of the Committee, consisting of President Maclean, Rev. Dr. Tracy, and Mr. Gregory, to relieve the Corresponding Secretary from the labors of that office, and substituting a permanent honorary position to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Mr. Gregory asked permission to make a few remarks. He said:

That being on the Committee, he had to perform one of the most painful acts of his life. He had, with some intervals, attended the annual meetings of the Parent Society for many years; and as the roll of Delegates and Directors of the Society present was read, he wished there had been a column for the record of the age of each person, to teach us all how swiftly pass the years. It would be an instructive lesson to every one of us, for "all men deem all men mortal but themselves."

Mr. President, (he continued,) indulge me on this occasion, while I impulsively recount my first acquaintance with the aim and objects of the Colonization scheme. Many years ago, I attended a large and influential meeting of the friends of the cause, held in the Reformed Dutch Church in the city of New York, now occupied as a post-office. Seating myself in the gallery, I observed and listened to the proceedings. Three eminent men followed each other in a few brief remarks, recounting the manner of their enlistment in the cause. The first speaker was the Rev. Spencer H. Cone, long a Baptist clergyman in that city. He referred to the change in his life, from the stage, when quite young, to the pulpit; and that, on one occasion, while addressing, in Virginia, a large assembly of colored people, (and his success was so apparent among them that he thought at one time that his mission was to be a Paul among them,) a hearty looking young man, with rosy cheeks, came into the aisle of the church, and at the close of the service made himself known to him, and besought him to come up to his school-house and address the colored people in that neighborhood. The appointment was made, and a large audience was in attendance, filling the building and surrounding it. That young man, now in the meridian of life, is present with us, (referring to the Rev. R. R. Gurley,) and I trust will address us on this occasion. The second speaker was not less eminent; it was Benjamin F. Butler—first the pupil, then the law partner, of Martin Van Buren, and subsequently the Attorney General of the United States under President Jackson. This learned and eloquent man related how he was induced to take a deep interest in the plan of African Colonization, by personal interviews with Mr. Gurley. The third person who arose and made remarks was William L. Stone, editor of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, (and co-partner, as proprietor, with the venerable Francis Hall, one of the most earnest friends of the Colonization cause, and although now over eighty years of age, is actively engaged in the cause of religion and benevolence.) In the course of Col. Stone's remarks, he also related the manner of his being brought to advocate the cause, ascribing it all to the personal interviews and efforts of the Rev. Mr. Gurley. Three of these men are now in the mansions above. The audience having been thus warmed up in a desire to hear from the great and earnest advocate himself, he proceeded to the platform, and poured out one of those eloquent appeals of which those who heard him in his palmy days can alone appreciate. It was on that occasion I enlisted, and two framed certificates, of an old date, hanging on the walls of my library, testify that I have been long a Life Member of the Parent as well as of the New York Society.

Since that remarkable meeting time has made rapid strides in the events of all our lives; and, with your further indulgence, I will continue my brief narrative, leading to my personal acquaintance with Mr. Gurley.

My only sister, who had travelled with her husband, George Catlin, among the Indian tribes, was in the city of London in 1840 and 1841, and they occupied Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, with his Museum. It being a convenient and central position, it became the daily resort of Americans in London to meet each other; and it was this Hall which Mr. Gurley occupied at that time in debate with opponents of the cause during his visit to England.* A full ac-

* See a valuable work, containing a history of the American Colonization Society, worthy of a second edition, entitled "Gurley's Mission to England." pp. 11, 99.

count of this debate was written out and sent to me by my sister. Messrs. Stone & Hall published it in the Commercial and Spectator, and I sent copies to London. However gratifying this circumstance was to Mr. Gurley, he was not aware of the authorship until some years after. In the Providence of God, this Christian lady died in Paris, in 1845. Her body was embalmed, and sent to be buried in her own country. The funeral service took place from my residence in Jersey city. Just before the procession moved for Greenwood, a stranger entered the house, and asked permission to accompany the relatives and friends to the place of interment, for he said he had known her abroad. Arriving at the Cemetery, after the coffin had been lowered to its final resting place, this stranger stepped forward, and he said that he could not permit it to be covered until he had thrown upon it the wreath of affection he had for the departed, and in a brief address rehearsed her moral worth, and in language touching and sublime reached the tenderest cords of all present. Thus I became personally acquainted with my excellent friend, Rev. R. R. Gurley, and from that day have not ceased to esteem and love him. The day following the funeral there appeared in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce an obituary notice of the departed one, and this I cut out and kept, knowing it to have been written by this good man.

Mr. President, I will trespass on your time with but a word or two more; and, though foreign to the subject of the report, yet they belong to this story. Some months later, after this melancholy duty, a sculptured monument, from the design of her husband, was sent from Paris, to be placed over the remains of his wife. The inscription was left out, to be inserted by her brothers. Visitors to the city of the dead, at Greenwood, will find this striking monument at *Sylvan Bluff*, and the inscription there, penned by your Corresponding Secretary, and extracted from the obituary notice referred to, reads thus:

“While her remains sleep under the eyes of affection in her native land, her spirit, we feel assured, is in the land of the blessed. Not more certainly will the breath of spring re-animate and re-adorn the flowers around her grave, than her form come forth from the dust, at the voice of the Son of God, clothed with immortal beauty, in the morning of the resurrection.”

In this retrospective view of my early acquaintance, of the efforts of the missionary of the great cause we represent, of its greatest advocate, longest friend, and most eloquent and earnest officer of the Society, is it surprising that I should deeply feel the responsibility of acting for his welfare in my service upon the Committee?

On motion of Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee with authority to publish the same, or such parts thereof as they may deem advisable.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are hereby tendered to the President of the Society, for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided on this occasion; and to the Secretary, for his faithful services at this meeting.

The minutes were read and approved.

The Board then united in prayer, offered by the Rev. Dr. Tracy; when the Board adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1865, at 12, M, at the rooms of the Society.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

President Am. Col. Society.

WM. COPPINGER,
Secretary.

ADDRESS OF LEWIS H. WHEELER, Esq.*

MR. PRESIDENT: In this almost ultra philanthropic age, that philanthropy which grasps within the range of its object the interests of a nation—a continent—the whole world—deserves at the hands of thinking men more careful attention and investigation than the less comprehensive efforts of those who seek only the benefit of a small community or a particular section. Do not understand me to say that the magnitude of the scheme of the American Colonization Society in striving to create a new nation and elevate a race to be fit citizens of that nation, is a matter of more self-interest to every person present than the efforts which may be made to benefit the inhabitants of the community in which each individual lives. The one is the progress and support of a nation, the other the benefit of a few individuals. The one is the grandest scheme the world ever saw, the other is a minor undertaking, in which we may each be personally or selfishly interested. I mean to say that the subject of African Colonization demands more careful study and more profound investigation than the usual philanthropic undertakings of the day, because the one affects the civilization of a continent, the support and individuality of a nation; the other the wants of a particular section.

It is proposed to conquer the barbarism of Africa by means of a nation which shall take its stand as peer of the other nations of the civilized world, which shall open up to civilization the vast, the illimitable wealth and resources of a continent containing an area of three million more square miles than the whole of North America, and a population, civilized, semi-civilized and savage, of more than double the number of our own continent. Is not this a project of magnitude? Are not its magnificent proportions sufficient to arrest the attention of the world? Can this be comprehended and investigated in one evening—in one day—in one year?

The magnificence, the grandeur of the project was worthy of the men who first started it; the very men who built and sustained the magnificent architecture of the temple of our own Government.

The founders of the American Colonization Society knew the truth of the saying, that "Rome was not built in a day." They were content with planting the acorn from which they believed the oak would grow. That oak is now a vigorous sapling. The nation from which these great and glorious results are anticipated is in existence. It has its independence, its laws, its constitution, its recognition, by other nations. Behold it in the infant Republic of Liberia! Infant, I say: Liberia has had her separate, independent existence for nearly quarter as long as we have had ours. A nation of seventeen years' existence is an infant, but for forty-eight years

* Delivered at the Anniversary Meeting of the American Colonization Society, in Washington City, January 20, 1864.

the embryo and the existing nation of Liberia have been watched over, fostered and directed by the Society which I have the honor to address this evening.

Our own national troubles, at this time more than ever before, urge us to examine the condition of the colored race in our midst, and to do for them what we wisely, calmly and judiciously think may be best. The recent action of our National Executive, the continued progress of the war by which we are now distracted, indicate that we shall soon have on our hands a much larger number of colored people than we now have; provision must be made for them at once; hungry mouths and naked backs do not admit of delay and discussion.

The vast majority of the freedmen, I think I may say without fear of contradiction, are not fit for citizenship in such a Republic as ours. Slaves, the offspring of generations of slaves, of savage ancestry, notoriously the most ferocious and inhuman of savages, can we expect them at one step or for many generations to be the peers of the Anglo-Saxon—the Anglo-Saxon, who for generations and centuries has stood before all the world as the leader in civilization, in Christianity, in progress and refinement? One might as well harness the cart-horse with the full-blooded racer; generations of careful training might make the cart-horse a passable racer, and generations of weary plodding in the cart might compel the fine and sinewy limbs of the racer to perform good labor in the cart, but each distinct blood is antagonistic to the other.

It is to be regretted that various ephemeral schemes of colonization have appeared and found advocates among those hot-blooded philanthropists who would reap a crop without sowing the seed, or waiting to watch the growth of the blade, the ear, and the full corn in the ear. Each of these plans have opposed themselves to the American Colonization Society, some from the petty self-interest or ambition of their projectors, others from the headlong and ruinous haste in the management of public affairs with which an American education is apt to impregnate a naturally hasty temperament. Each has ended in failure.—Hayti, Venezuela, Central America, and other schemes of minor importance. Each has been held up as offering great inducements to the colored man to emigrate.

The first is a country overrun by Spanish soldiers, and in a continued state of war, which has never recovered from the bloody massacre which endeavored to overthrow in a day a complete system of labor and national policy; a revolution which conceded no worth or wisdom to the oppressor, while it insisted that all valor, wisdom and patriotism was in the oppressed.

The second is a country inhabited by a degenerate race of mixed blood, jealous of their national existence, without energy to develop their own national resources, and without wisdom enough to welcome colonists who might benefit them by bringing industrial capital into their midst.

The third, a country the most unhealthy and malarious of all the tropics; its sanitary condition being at once manifest to a thinking mind, from a glance at its geographical location, a narrow strip of land on the Equator, bounded on either side by a vast ocean, over which the hot breeze of the meridian blows from January to January; a country where no uplands or mountainous districts bring that change of temperature which is essential to the life and progress of every race.

To all three of these colonization schemes the same fatal objection is open. Hayti, Venezuela and Central America differ in language, in religion, and in laws, from the country in which our own colored men have been educated.

Would you transplant a black man to make him learn French or Spanish in addition to the difficulties he must of course encounter from the very fact of his emigration? Would you send him to a strange land to learn a new creed, or a different dogma of religion? Liberia offers to him the same language, the same religion, the same customs, and the same laws which he has known from boyhood.

Before our nation had an existence as a nation, the ancestors of the colored men in our midst were brought from Africa by our fathers; to Africa they ought to be returned. It is a debt which the posterity of the one race owes to the posterity of the other. But the American Colonization Society proposes to pay Africa more than the mere principal of this debt; it proposes to pay interest, compounded and doubly compounded; the grandest, the most momentous of its objects is the civilization of the whole continent of Africa. This object can only be insured by the establishment, on a sure basis, of a civilized and Christainized nation within her borders, which shall gradually work it out by the slow but sure antagonism which civilization offers to barbarism.

But it is said that self-interest is the great mainspring by which nations or individuals are induced to act. Let us, then, look for a moment at what self-interest induces us to do in this matter. This question, no doubt, entered early into the minds of the men who founded this Society. The fact that they were most of them slave-owners or inhabitants of slave States, adds greatly to the weight of their opinions. They planned, they thought, and they acted before the day when their minds could be biased or warped by the hasty and hot-blooded crimination and re-crimination on the subject of African slavery, which has been so prominent an element in our more modern politics. The antagonism of races was seen by the fathers of this Society as clearly as it is at this day, after a much wider discussion. All men on the continent of North America who have entered into the discussion at all, agree as to the antagonism of races; they differ as to the mode in which this antagonism is to be overcome. Some say by making one race entirely subject to the other; by far the larger part say by colonization; an isolated few say by amalgamation.

Whatever may be the theories of the universal brotherhood of man it will, nevertheless, be admitted that what each of us learned in the rudiments of geography is true, that the earth is inhabited by various distinct races; and however extraordinary may be the exceptions which now and then arise, I venture to say, that there are no two races possessed of more opposite characteristics than the Anglo-Saxon and the African. Differing in physical character, they necessarily differ otherwise. The one thrives, improves, and increases in a cold climate and with an ungrateful soil, but degenerates in a hot country, where a warm, rich soil gives support almost without the labor of cultivation. The other becomes pinched in a cold climate and dies out in a few generations, while in the tropics, his prosperity and rapid growth show him to be as indigenous as the coffee or the palm tree. The Anglo-Saxon is thrifty, careful, and laborious; the African is less thrifty, less pains-taking, and less inclined to labor. Place either in a climate where he is obliged to exercise faculties foreign to the character of the race to which he belongs, and he will degenerate or die. The history of the world, and of the different races of men, proves this conclusively.

Admitting, then, the antagonism of races, the question of our own self-interest seems an easy one. The theory of the entire subjection of one race to the other has been tried since our earliest colonial existence; its result speaks for itself. In examining the theory of amalgamation, we at once arrive at a foregone conclusion. It is a well established physical fact that a few generations of mixed Africans and Caucasians will not even propagate themselves. The laws of nature forbid this theory at its outset.

The various plans of Colonization we have now to discuss.

The American Colonization Society offers to you, to night, no ephemeral scheme; it is a plan, matured in its inception, by the best and wisest men of the country. Forty-eight years have tried it; forty-eight years of advancement; forty-eight years of continued progress: forty-eight years of constantly increasing benefit to those colored men who have embraced its offers. In Liberia, the colored man can exercise all the rights of citizenship, and is untrammelled by conventionalities, or the deep-rooted prejudices of a race of superior civilization. Here, his status is, to say the least, uncertain. Decided by the Supreme Court of the nation not to possess even the right of citizenship; confessed by the most profound thinkers of our land to be unprofitable as a laborer in a grain-growing State when competing with white labor; repudiated and cast out by the North, and held in subjection by the South, where is his refuge, except in his own country, and among his own kindred? And what a refuge Liberia affords him! a land flowing with milk and honey, promising wealth, abundance, and progress in civilization to him and his posterity, so long as he will use, and not abuse, the gifts with which the God of nature has so bountifully endowed all tropical countries.

The recent African explorations, by European travellers, are most marvellous in their results, bringing to the notice of the civilized world facts almost incredible. American or European travellers cannot, without great risk of life, explore this vast continent; this continent, which every one can remember as being marked "an unexplored region" on the maps of our school-boy days. "An unexplored region!" How vast the teeming wealth of its mineral, vegetable, and animal productions! What a hoard of now unproductive and unused treasure it would pour into the world's treasury, were its resources developed by a civilized nation! With this fact in view, it was proposed, some years since, by the comprehensive mind of Professor Agassiz, to educate colored men especially for the purpose of conducting these explorations, for the benefit of the civilized world. Agassiz perceived, as every man of intelligence must, that white men who accomplish much, either in the civilization or the exploration of Africa, are the exception, and not the rule. And, here, I will read a few lines from the admirable pamphlet of Mr. Ralston, Consul-General from Liberia to England, touching upon the sanitary condition of the country:

"The climate of Liberia is warm, (the latitude of Monrovia is only 6.19 north of the equator,) but equable, and tempered by frequent rains and daily sea breezes. The year is divided into but two portions, known as the rainy season and the dry season. The rainy time commences the middle of May, and the dry season commences the middle of November. It should, however, be understood that this absolute distinction is in some measure to be qualified, as there are rainy days, and clear, pleasant days, in every month of the year. The dry season is the warmest, and January is the hottest month in the year—the average height of the thermometer usually being about 75 deg. The negroes from the United States do not find the heat oppressive at any season. It is a mysterious and unaccountable fact, that the climate that is fatal to the whites, is not only innoxious, but is congenial to the blacks. This is a benevolent provision of Providence. If white men could have lived in Africa, within the tropics, the whole continent would doubtless long since have been subjected, like America, to the domination of rulers of European origin, which has resulted in the extirpation of the aborigines. Many attempts have been made by different nations—Portuguese, Dutch, English, French, Danes, and Swedes—to establish settlements of white colonies on various inter-tropical portions of the African coast, and all have failed from the same cause—the deadly nature of the climate. Yet, at Sierra Leone and Liberia, colored men, whose ancestors for two hundred years had resided within the temperate zone, find the climate salubrious, and live as long as others of the race in America. All immigrants, however, have to pass, shortly after their arrival, through what is called the acclimatising fever. It is a bilious remittent fever, which usually passes into the intermittent form. The first settlers suffered severely from this disease, but now that its treatment is better understood, and the proper accommodation and attendance is provided, it has ceased to be so much dreaded as formerly. Two or three deaths usually happen out of every one hundred emigrants who arrive, but it is observed that the fatal cases are almost always those of persons who were previously in bad health, or who neglected the simple precautions which are prescribed for new comers. In many cases, on the other hand, the immigrants find their health improved by the change of country. It is a remarkable fact that foreigners may visit this coast, and land at six or eight o'clock in the morning and re-

main on shore all day, until six or eight o'clock p. m., with perfect exemption from coast fever, if they only are careful to sleep on board ship at night. It seems that African fever is contracted principally while asleep, or while exposed to the miasma, which appears to be more noxious during night. There are numerous cases of foreigners being detained on shore at night, and for several nights at a time, who shut themselves up in a close room, with a little fire to expel dampness, and who escape entirely all deleterious effects of climate, except a little lassitude for a day or two."

This statement of a gentleman of intelligence and experience shows how greatly exaggerated are the generally received reports of the effect and character of the African fever. With the use of proper precautions, it is fatal in scarcely one case in a hundred. And I do not hesitate to say that, within the knowledge of our present generation, it will cease to be a bugbear in the way of African Colonization.

Mr. President; Liberia stands before you to-day, not as a suppliant, but as a nation, civilized, progressive, Christian, needing none of the aid of this Society to keep her alive, or to insure her growth. For the fostering care which this Society has exercised, and for the interest in her national growth it continues to exercise, she is grateful; but it is to ourselves, and our own colored people, that this Society is now chiefly beneficial. Its success, and enlarged means for carrying on the work of colonization, is vitally important to us and to our posterity. The nation of Liberia is recognized by the chief nations of the earth. She has entered into treaties of amity with them. She has her schools, her college, her seminaries. Her seventeen years of history as a nation, and her forty-eight years of care and protection by this Society, will compare most favorably with the same period in the early history of our own colonies. Indeed, our colonies suffered from the want of the same wise care which this Society has bestowed upon Liberia. Her miles of sea-coast; her progress inland, subduing the savage tribes by the steady march of civilization, and by the strong arm of well-administered law; her rapidly increasing wealth, in all articles of foreign export, render her more than self-sustaining, as every year's report of her financial condition will show.

Compare her with Sierra Leone, the neighboring English colony, which is many years older than Liberia, and which has always been, and still is, governed by white men, as one of the colonial dependencies of Great Britain. Where millions of pounds sterling have been spent by the British Government upon Sierra Leone, this Society has expended thousands of dollars, and our national Government not one cent upon Liberia—if we except the small amount paid for the expenses of the recaptured Africans taken from slavers by our Government and landed in Liberia. The capacity, the energy, and the power of the Republic of Liberia was never more conclusively proved to the world than in the way she received and provided for these destitute savages,

amounting to some thousands in number, which the cruelties of the slave trade so unexpectedly threw upon her charity.

The evidence of the rapidly progressing civilization which she opposes to the barbarism of Africa, is most strikingly seen in the fact that the principal men in the neighboring savage tribes send their children to be educated at the Liberian schools, knowing that the acquisition of the English language, and modes of carrying on mercantile transactions, will greatly aid their ability to prosecute successfully the traffic with European nations, by which the native kings obtain their wealth. These children, educated in Liberia, carry to the interior civilization in the best and speediest manner which could be devised.

How can we, then, do otherwise than trust in an all-gracious Providence, that the Republic of Liberia may be a powerful instrument in His hands, by which Ethiopia may be taught to stretch forth her hands unto God, and all the ends of the earth may fear Him.

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EARNEST WORDS FOR AFRICA.

The subjoined stirring appeal was prepared by a zealous Agent of this Society for circulation in the States to which he is accredited. The sad condition of Africa and her children, and the necessity of enlarged help for their relief and benefit are so forcibly presented, that we assign it place in the Repository. We hope that thus others than those for whom it was originally intended, may be induced to act liberally upon consideration of its facts and suggestions.

“DEAR SIR: Will you suffer a word concerning Africa and her children? We know that many things are pressed upon you to which you can give but little attention, and that in this multiplicity even the most worthy may fail of just regard. Of two things, however, none of us fail of thought—our country and the negro. God in his providence is holding these up in characters red with blood. To the one we yield our sons and our treasure with all alacrity, and for the other we ask what is the Divine will and our duty!

The problem of the colored race in this country is receiving its solution; and four millions of these people, now rapidly changing their status, will soon require benevolent care. Of their brethren, emancipated or free-born, more than twelve thousand have emigrated since 1820 to Africa. By the blessing of God they have established an American Christian Republic in that land of their forefathers, embracing a territory of more than five hundred miles of sea coast, extending some fifty miles into the interior, and containing about 30,000 square miles and about 300,000 souls, native and immigrant.

It has a government of colored officers and citizens, fashioned after our own, and acknowledged as an independent sovereignty by the chief civilized powers. It has churches and schools and seminaries of learning, with a Col-

lege and colored Faculty worthy of all respect. It has a climate most genial for the man of color, and prolific of every tropical production, proffering to the immigrant and his race home, peace, prosperity, and the highest culture and happiness, with the widest and most honorable field of usefulness. But Liberia is weak—an infant among the nations—and can neither fully accomplish the work for which she has been raised up, nor, we fear, perpetuate her own existence without further aid of good men. To leave her now without our charities, is to forsake the daughter of our munificence when most she needs our care. Shall this be done? Will Christians and philanthropists of New England and this country, that have so nobly labored for her in years past, now push away her hand and refuse to hear her voice?

The troubles of our afflicted country seriously affect her. Commerce is embarrassed; immigration is impeded; education is retarded, and even agriculture, prosperous as it has been, advances less rapidly than it would if peace prevailed, while missions and churches and the blessed work of Christian evangelization greatly suffer. "Send us more men" is one cry, "O for more missionaries and teachers" is another; "Give us help for Bibles and Sabbath School books;" "Dont forget our College;" "Encourage us with implements of Agriculture, Mechanics and the Arts;" "Help, *help*, HELP."

These are calls that are constantly coming to us now from those who have gone forth to bless Africa with civilization, nationality and true religion. Shall they be disregarded? Is it right—is it wise and safe, even in our affliction and sorrow, to lose sight of these our brethren and their work in Africa? Surely, we must not stop our ears at their cry, if we would be heard in the time of our need.—Prov. xxi. 13.

Nor may we forget that, with the most favorable results of the war for the colored man, great obstacles will still oppose his *highest* welfare in this country. An unparalleled emigration from Europe is already begun, which will inevitably fill the ranks of labor in the East and West and roll southward to wasted cotton fields and deserted plantations. Colored people will be but as a drop in the bucket before the advancing millions of those who must needs be the practical arbiters of labor.* Should not wise preparation be made for these coming events?

Whatever may be the course of the mass of freedmen, many will doubtless in due time seek Africa; and should not the door be opened wide and that land be made inviting for their emigration? Of those who are free-born there are now and constantly more or less of intelligent, enterprising applicants for passage to Liberia, and shall we not bid them "good speed?"

Friend of our country and our Lord, "who loved us and gave himself for us," minister of Christ, citizen and philanthropist, we know it is in your heart to do good to Africa, and that the only question with you is what and where and when?

* Official documents show that 194,377 foreign emigrants arrived at New York during the year 1863. The action of Congress and of some States, in connection with other agencies, will doubtless soon induce an immense increase.

In courteous deference, then, to your own views, we respectfully submit ; whether the work which the American Colonization Society has so long and so successfully pursued in Africa and this country should not be vigorously prosecuted. That work, as you may know, is in the general, 1st, To aid the voluntary emigrant of color to his ancestral land, providing for him through his acclimation and endowing him with a *homestead* of as much land as he will need for cultivation till he can purchase more with his own means. 2d, To lay broad and sure foundations for an honorable and permanent African Nationality. 3d, To diffuse the blessings of Christian civilization over the whole continent of Africa.

We submit ; whether the beneficent hand of this society should not still be reached forth to encourage him that would do good to his brethren and elevate himself and children to the highest position by emigration to Liberia—whether its civilizing and Christianizing influence should not be perpetuated and widely extended in the great continent of the black man. In all earnestness and solicitude, as well for America as Africa, we ask whether this enterprise should not have a place in the charities of every Christian congregation and of every patriot and philanthropist of our land ?

Permit us to hope for your sympathy and aid. “Blessed is he that considereth the poor : the Lord will deliver him in the time of trouble.” Ps. xii. 1.

Yours, very truly,

FRANKLIN BUTLER,

Agt. of Am. Col. Sec'y for Northern N. E.”

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SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS BETTER.

The writer of the subjoined letter was born in Trenton, N. J., passed two years as a member of Dartmouth College, and was widely known as an ingenious artist at Hartford, Conn. In 1854, he availed himself of the benefits freely offered to his race by this Society to reach Liberia ; now, he represents, with others, Montserrado county in the Legislature of that Republic.

Mr. Washington remarks : “I am at least six thousand dollars better than I ever was in the States.” Other Liberians could testify to the same effect, and withal to their greatly improved social, political and spiritual privileges. Emigration to Africa thus helps the emigrant, and tends to propagate the blessings of the English language, free government, civilization and religion over a continent ! Who can compute the value of the reflex influence in elevating those they leave in this country ?

We have great faith that if the friends of the colored people will present to them the advantages of Liberia, a largely increased exodus thither would soon be witnessed. This idea we commend to the serious consideration of our citizens. Whenever a colored man can be helped to go to that Republic, it will be to his advantage. There never was a time in our national affairs

when the mighty importance of efforts to improve the present and future of the people of color was so transparent and pressing.

“MONROVIA, LIBERIA, Oct. 3, 1863.

Dear Sir:—Perhaps you would like to know what I have done. Well after being here nine years, I may simply state to you as a friend, without seeming to be egotistical or presumptuous.

After being here a year or more, I became convinced that the true interest of Liberia consisted in the development of her agricultural and mineral resources. Without any previous knowledge of farming, and surrounded by none that could instruct, I started into the forest, cut down the bush, planted a cane farm, and built the necessary houses. Then I had no capital, no mill, no cattle, no horses, nor means of turning my crops to profitable account, nor any friend here or elsewhere to help me. But I continued to plod along, acting as merchant at Monrovia, farmer on the St. Pål's, and artist at Sierra Leone, the Gambia and Senegal. By carrying on so many branches of industry, I have lost a great deal, and yet this mode of procedure has been my success. I think I am at least six thousand dollars better off than I ever was in the States, and I believe that if I had remained there till now, I should have been so poor I could not get away.

Eight years ago my farm was forest; now we have growing sugarcane, coffee, rice, cassada, potatoes, and in our garden cabbages, radishes, turnips, tomatoes, and many other vegetables. You can see here now our carts hauling bricks, rocks, wood, &c. Four yokes of the largest African cattle, milch cows and other cattle, two horses, six jacks, turkeys, chickens, ducks, pigeons, &c. You will see also fifty persons here who are fed, clothed and supported now in the rainy season, and who, when the weather will permit, are engaged in various avocations. I reside at my farm nearly all the time, but I do not superintend in person any of the business on the farm. My own time is occupied with trade and domestic correspondence.

I have lately appointed an agent in New York, and if the war does not interrupt commerce, I shall export largely to that port, and order my American goods from that market instead of purchasing, as I have heretofore been doing, on the coast, at an advance of seventy-five per cent. on the invoice. My wife and two children brought from America, and one born here, are all well. We were expecting to come to the States last June, but you had such storming times in New York, that we were afraid to venture.

Yours, faithfully,

A. WASHINGTON.

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INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT WARNER.

Hon. Daniel B. Warner was inaugurated, on the 4th January, President of Liberia, with “great demonstrations and enthusiastic rejoicings.” His address on the occasion is a carefully prepared and creditable production, in which he advocates retrenchment in the government expenditures, and the

fostering of internal improvements, agriculture, education, and a more active part in the civilization of the surrounding natives. Mr. Warner expresses himself hopefully of the future of the republic. He remarks: "I believe, fellow citizens, that our work on this coast will go on. Though some suppose that the liberal treatment which is now being accorded to colored men in the United States will stop emigration from that quarter, yet this will not interfere with our work. I believe that nothing will transpire to prevent the fulfilment of God's designs in Africa."

In regard to affairs generally, a prominent citizen wrote thus from Monrovia, January 7: "I am happy to say that in all material matters, prosperity and progress shine out everywhere around us. There can be no doubt of advancement when house building and boat building are becoming common throughout the land, and when coffee and sugar cane farms are being doubled in their extent."

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THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Much of the present number is occupied with portions of the proceedings of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, at the session held in this city January 19, 20 and 21, 1864. Harmony and Christian courtesy prevailed during the deliberations, and it was the feeling of those present that the prospects of the future were such as to stimulate and encourage the friends of the colored race. The purpose of the Society is to pursue steadily the path marked out by its founders. Emigration having been impeded of late by obvious causes, the work will be vigorously prosecuted of enriching Africa with the graces of civilization, education, and religion, and to diffuse information and afford every possible facility for the settlement of intelligent, enterprising people of color in that land of promise for the black man.

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THE IRON OF LIBERIA.

The natural resources of the continent of Africa will be found, we believe, to be equal in value to those of India. The growing republic of Liberia, planted and constantly strengthened with colored people from this country, is increasing in importance and is opening up that vast region of the West Coast to commerce, civilization, and the English language. Coffee, cotton, and sugar are among the productions of its citizens, and palm oil is seeking its settlements from the interior. An excellent iron, more pure than any previously known, was a few years since obtained at Bassa Cove. Before us lays a piece of good-looking iron, worked, it is said, direct from the ore. A letter which accompanied it, giving an account of the ore and the manner in which the iron was produced, will be found annexed. It is from the pen of Mr. Charles Deputie, a reliable and worthy colored man, who worked for

some time at the iron works near Hollidaysburg, Pa., and who has resided at Carysburg for the last eight years. This experiment was made at his suggestion, and by the aid of an appropriation made for the purpose by the Legislature of Liberia :

CARYSBURG, LIBERIA, *September 10th, 1863.*

DEAR SIR : Your favor of May 1st was received, and I thank you for the papers sent from time to time. Your inquiry as to how the iron is made, I will answer. The process is called blooming—making the iron direct from the ore—not making the metal or pig iron. By putting into operation a bloomery, iron can be made profitably. The pig iron would pay well for such purposes as railing, pots, door-sills, and many other purposes. I was always under the impression that iron could be made direct from the ore. The sample sent you was made in that way. As to the state of the ore in Carysburg, it covers a space of 3,000 feet in length by 1,200 in width. The surface, in places, is all iron. In the Colonization block, it is a solid rock on a part of it, yet the block has an abundance of ore. The ore here, in its native state, is a better quality than the ore used in Pennsylvania. After cleaning the ore at Gen. Green's, the cost of getting it to the works was about \$5 per ton. The ore of Carysburg looks much like the Pennsylvania ore—so much so that you could not tell the difference. Blooming is the old way of making iron direct from the ore with charcoal. If you could get some arrangement to have some ore sent over to try, I think it would pay to ship it as ballast. We have not the means to go into operation, and the Government is not able. The ore is in the town proper of Carysburg. The surface is covered from the largest rock to the smallest size. The depth I cannot tell.

As regards myself, I am farming, but on a small scale; I am planting coffee. I have no means now to go into farming more than to support my family. The crops are good this year, but our harvest is late. There has not been so much rain this year as formerly. The health of Carysburg is good. Some of the families have gone to the St. Paul's river; they were mostly day laborers; they were not much benefit to the settlement, as they did but little at farming. Carysburg has her own breadstuffs this year; farming is on the increase, also the raising of coffee and sugar cane.

I send you a copy of my report in regard to my iron operations, and will try to get and send you some minerals by return of the "Stevens." With respect, I remain yours truly,

CHAS. DEPUTIE.

Mr. Deputie's official report is as follows :

In accordance with an appropriation of the Legislature of Liberia, approved February, 1862, I have proceeded to try an experiment in the manufacturing of iron at Carysburg, and find that it has proved sufficient, and the iron can be manufactured here. The facilities here are better at present than at any portion of the Republic. There is an abundance of the best iron ore,

not only in the settlement, but in the neighborhood of Carysburg. Iron can be made either in pig or malleable state. The Government would realize a profit by an investment of \$6,000 to put up an establishment for the purpose of manufacturing iron, and making tools, such as hoes, axes, &c. The time for burning coal would be from November to the first of January, as the "rain" would somewhat operate against the burning of coal unless burnt in a kiln. The "dries" would be the proper time for cutting and coaling. I would recommend the Government to reserve the vacant lots in Carysburg, as there is an abundance of ore on many of them; and also timber lands and sites for water power. I also give you an estimate of the expenditures of buildings and necessary works to be done.

Hoping that this may prove satisfactory,

I have the honor to be yours, respectfully,

CHARLES DEPUTIE.

Carysburg, January 15th, 1863.

SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES.

Stock and fixtures.....	\$800 00
Water or steam power.....	1,200 00
House over furnace.....	500 00
Eight pairs oxen or mules.....	600 00
Two wagons	300 00
Two carts.....	150 00
Wood—1,500 cords, at 50 cents per cord.....	750 00
Tools and other equipage	200 00
For labor, &c.....	1,500 00
Whole amount.....	\$6,000 00

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The Yoruba Episcopal Mission.

The (English) *Church Missionary Intelligencer* for January contains, among its items of recent intelligence, statements of some interest respecting the prospect of peace at Abbeokuta, West Africa, and the Niger Mission.

We are happy to find that efforts are being very energetically put forth from Lagos, by natives located there, to terminate by persuasion, the war so long raging between Abbeokuta and Ibadan. The following passage from the "Iwe Irohin" will show with what prospect of success:

"We are very thankful to be able to state, that the gentlemen who went to Ibadan on a mission of peace, sent by the Association in Lagos, returned to Abbeokuta on November 5th. The account given of their reception is most pleasing and hopeful. All Ibadan seems to have been moved with glad anticipations of peace. They

were most hospitably entertained, and sacrifices were made by the people to their gods, that the chiefs in the camp might be inclined to receive them with peaceful desires. They went to the camp, and were equally well received there. Presents were made them according to the usual custom when well received. Their message in short—‘Can anything be done towards making peace?’—was well received. The chief spoke of the wrongs they thought they had received, how the war commenced, and various tribes who were consulted consented to their intended war, but afterwards assisted their enemy against them. That they desired to be on friendly terms with the Egbas, for they had in times passed, before the war broke out, received many tokens of friendship and good feeling from them, until this present difference arose. Their reply to the message was: ‘We will gladly meet a deputation from the opposite party, on neutral grounds, to talk over our matters, in order to come to some arrangements. More than that could not be expected. The gentlemen of the deputation have done a good thing, and we sincerely hope that God will bless their efforts with complete success.

From the Niger mission interesting intelligence has been received. The Rev. S. Crowther, with other laborers, had been waiting at the Nun for the means of transit to the upper stations, when, on Sept. 7th, the “Investigator” made her appearance on the way to communicate with Dr. Baikie. On September 13th, Onitsha was reached. The Rev. J. C. Taylor and other members of the mission were all well. Mr. Crowther says—“It will cheer the hearts of the Parent Committee to hear that fifty-three baptisms of adults and children have been performed at Onitsha since last November, and that there are about forty-two names at present on the list of candidates for baptism, who receive weekly instruction preparatory to being admitted to that holy rite.”

On September 16th, Gbebe was reached. On Sunday, October 4th, Mr. Crowther had the privilege of baptizing eight persons, two men and six women, in the presence of about 200 persons, at the morning service. The mission work here may now be regarded as having taken root; and various evidences are afforded of the influence which have been acquired over the surrounding heathen, and of the good will with which the agents of the mission are regarded.

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RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of January, to the 20th of February, 1864.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.		Keene—Hon. John Prentiss.	2 00
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$12,) viz :			
East Sempster—R. Roundy...	\$1 00		14 00
Plainfield—Alva K. Johnson,		Lancaster—Wm. Holkins, \$5	
\$1; Anonymous, \$10.....	11 00	for Liberia College.	

VERMONT.

By Rev. F. Butler, (\$40,) viz :
Brookfield—Jno. Cotton, \$2 ;
 J. S. Allen, David Bigelow,
 and Luther Wheatley, \$1 each..... 5 00
Newbury—Freeman Keyes,
 \$20 ; Congregational Ch. Society,
 \$15, to constitute Thomas C. Keyes a Life
 Member..... 35 00

40 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Northampton—Mrs. G. W. Talbot,
 for Colonization, \$5, and for Liberia College,
 \$5..... 10 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. Dr. Orcutt,
Hartford—James B. Hosmer, \$25 ;
 George Beach, \$20 ; Charles Seymour,
 W. T. Lee, H. Huntington, D. P. Crosby,
 S. S. Ward, J. W. & C. M. Beach,
 Ebenezer Flower, Isaac Toucey, \$10 each ;
 E. B. Watkinson, G. W. Moore, Woodruff
 & Beach, E. T. Smith, L. Barbour,
 Charles Hosmer, James Goodwin, C. H.
 Northam, Henry Keeny, Rev. W. W. Turner,
 R. Mather, \$5 each ; R. J. Seyms,
 Mrs. S. S. Williams, H. H. Barbour,
 E. Bolles, Charles Benton, S. J. Tuttle,
 Mrs. L. H. Signourney, M. W. Chapin,
 Albert Day, W. W. Eaton, H. L. Porter,
 Mrs. Prof. Stickney, \$3 each ; J. C. Walkley,
 S. G. Savage, J. A. Butler, \$2 each ;
 E. W. Parsons, Dr. S. C. Preston, S. Spencer,
 each, \$1 00... 225 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$21 50.)
Union Mills—J. P. Hall, \$10 ; S. Doolittle,
 and Jason Hatch, \$10 ; James Hovey,
 \$1 50..... 21 50

DELAWARE.

Wilmington—Our good friend
 DEL..... 50 00
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Washington—Miscellaneous . 274 90
 OHIO.
Chillicothe—Abner Wesson... 10 00

418 00

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE—*Calais*—S. Stickney,
 for 1864..... 1 00
 NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Hancock*—
 Anna Tuttle, for 1864..... 1 00
 MASSACHUS'TTS—*Northampton*—
 Mrs. G. W. Talbot, for 1864..... 1 00
 NEW YORK—*White Hall*—G. K.
 Baltimore, for 1864. 1 00
 NEW JERSEY—*Jersey City*—D. S.
 Gregory, to January, 1864..... 2 00
 PENNSYLVANIA — *Philadelphia*—
 Rev. A. Elwyn, for 1864, \$1 ; E. S.
 Morris, for 12 Nos., \$1..... 2 00
 ILLINOIS — *Lane Station*—Rev. D. S.
 Boyle, Rev. A. W. Paige, M. J. Ellingwood,
 James S. Patchin, John Dalrymple,
 Miss Phebe C. Vroman, Miss Ruth
 Youngs, Mrs. Parley Hurd, and Charles
 King, \$1 each, for 1864..... 9 00
Lindenwood—Daniel Countryman,
 for 1864..... 1 00
 WISCONSIN — *Beloit*—R. Hall,
 M. Jones, G. Craven, E. Wilson,
 J. M. Cable, B. C. Rogers, A. Noble,
 Rev. C. D. Pillsbury, Rev. S. Adams,
 \$1 each, for 1864. 9 00
Evansville—T. Robison, for 1864..... 1 00
Janesville—Rev. C. S. Thompson,
 and E. S. Barraves, \$1 each, for 1864..... 2 00

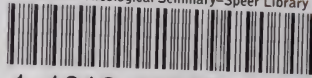
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